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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/777,614	02/05/2001	Christopher P. Bergh	10844-003001	6722
51414	7590	06/29/2005	EXAMINER	
GOODWIN PROCTER LLP PATENT ADMINISTRATOR EXCHANGE PLACE BOSTON, MA 02109-2881			ALVAREZ, RAQUEL	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3622	

DATE MAILED: 06/29/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/777,614

Applicant(s)

BERGH ET AL.

Examiner

Raquel Alvarez

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 April 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

S.O.O.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This office action is in response to communication filed on 4/5/2005.
2. Claims 1-16 are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

3. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

As an initial matter, the United States Constitution under Art. I, §8; cl. 8 gave Congress the power to "[p]romote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries". In carrying out this power, Congress authorized under 35 U.S.C. §101 a grant of a patent to "[w]hoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition or matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof." Therefore, a fundamental premise is that a patent is a statutorily created vehicle for Congress to confer an exclusive right to the inventors for "inventions" that promote the progress of "science and the useful arts". The phrase "technological arts" has been created and used by the courts to offer another view of the term "useful arts". See *In re Musgrave*, 167 USPQ (BNA) 280 (CCPA 1970). Hence, the first test of whether an invention is eligible for a patent is to determine if the invention is within the "technological arts".

Further, despite the express language of §101, several judicially created exceptions have been established to exclude certain subject matter as being patentable subject matter covered by §101. These exceptions include "laws of nature", "natural phenomena", and "abstract ideas". See *Diamond v. Diehr*, 450, U.S. 175, 185, 209 USPQ (BNA) 1, 7 (1981). However, courts have found that even if an invention incorporates abstract ideas, such as mathematical algorithms, the invention may nevertheless be statutory subject matter if the invention as a whole produces a "useful, concrete and tangible result." See *State Street Bank & Trust Co. v. Signature Financial Group, Inc.* 149 F.3d 1368, 1973, 47 USPQ2d (BNA) 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1998).

This "two prong" test was evident when the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals (CCPA) decided an appeal from the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences (BPAI). See *In re Toma*, 197 USPQ (BNA) 852 (CCPA 1978). In *Toma*, the court held that the recited mathematical algorithm did not render the claim as a whole non-statutory using the Freeman-Walter-Abele test as applied to *Gottschalk v. Benson*, 409 U.S. 63, 175 USPQ (BNA) 673 (1972). Additionally, the court decided separately on the issue of the "technological arts". The court developed a "technological arts" analysis:

The "technological" or "useful" arts inquiry must focus on whether the claimed subject matter...is statutory, not on whether the product of the claimed subject matter...is statutory, not on whether the prior art which the claimed subject matter purports to replace...is statutory, and not on whether the claimed subject matter is presently perceived to be an improvement over the prior art, e.g., whether it "enhances" the operation of a machine. *In re Toma* at 857.

In *Toma*, the claimed invention was a computer program for translating a source human language (e.g., Russian) into a target human language (e.g., English). The court found

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that the claimed computer implemented process was within the "technological art" because the claimed invention was an operation being performed by a computer within a computer.

The decision in *State Street Bank & Trust Co. v. Signature Financial Group, Inc.* never addressed this prong of the test. In *State Street Bank & Trust Co.*, the court found that the "mathematical exception" using the Freeman-Walter-Abele test has little, if any, application to determining the presence of statutory subject matter but rather, statutory subject matter should be based on whether the operation produces a "useful, concrete and tangible result". See *State Street Bank & Trust Co.* at 1374. Furthermore, the court found that there was no "business method exception" since the court decisions that purported to create such exceptions were based on novelty or lack of enablement issues and not on statutory grounds. Therefore, the court held that "[w]hether the patent's claims are too broad to be patentable is not to be judged under §101, but rather under §§102, 103 and 112." See *State Street Bank & Trust Co.* at 1377. Both of these analysis goes towards whether the claimed invention is non-statutory because of the presence of an abstract idea. Indeed, *State Street* abolished the Freeman-Walter-Abele test used in *Toma*. However, *State Street* never addressed the second part of the analysis, i.e., the "technological arts" test established in *Toma* because the invention in *State Street* (i.e., a computerized system for determining the year-end income, expense, and capital gain or loss for the portfolio) was already determined to be within the technological arts under the *Toma* test. This dichotomy has been recently acknowledged by the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences (BPAI) in affirming a

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§101 rejection finding the claimed invention to be non-statutory. See *Ex parte Bowman*, 61 USPQ2d (BNA) 1669 (BdPatApp&Int 2001).

In the present application, independent claim 14 clearly recites a “useful, concrete and tangible result” (“presenting the selected offers to individuals over the associated channels”), however the claim recites no structural limitations (i.e., computer implementation), and so it fails the first prong of the test (technological arts).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

4. Claims 1-8, 10-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Langseth et al. (6,694,316 hereinafter Langseth).

With respect to claims 1-4, 6-8, 15-16 Langseth teaches a computer-controlled method for managing offers (abstract). Preparing data characterizing a plurality of offers, each offer being associated with a targeted individual and one of a plurality of channels for presenting offers (Figure 2A); selecting from the plurality of offers a number of offers for presenting to the individuals associated with those offers, including for at least some individuals, selecting from multiple offers associated with each of those individuals (col. 8, lines 31-53); presenting the selected offers to the associated individuals over the associated ones of the plurality of channels (col. 8, lines 31 to col. 9, lines 18-26).

With respect to the newly added feature of the selection being based on a rule-based engine executing offer data processing rules to determine which sets of offer data can be sent to each of those individuals, the data processing rules including an internal set of pre-defined rules being selected from the group consisting of prioritization rules, selection rules, and time-based rules. Langseth teaches that the affiliate's system may selectively choose the subject matter of content to be delivered to their subscribers and that selection may be based on the business of the affiliates. For example, a golf web site may only desire to enable its subscribers to access a sports channel. The affiliates send the content of the offer to a personalized intelligence network (PIN) and the PIN determines which offers to output to the subscribers based on certain criteria of the customer (Figure 19, 916). The PIN governs the presentation of the advertisements provided to the subscribers based on subscriber information, the type of service or channel being run, the time of day, the

time of year, and the like (see Figure 19 and col. 3, lines 41-45 and col. 27, lines 45-64).

With respect to claim 5, Langseth further teaches limiting presentation of offers includes scheduling presentation of offers to the individuals according to the acceptable timing (col. 3, lines 59 to col. 4, lines 1-10).

With respect to claim 10, Langseth further teaches tracking activities of the individuals to whom the offers were presented (i.e. the subscriber information is stored such as the subscribed type of service)(col. 27, lines 45-59); and presenting a sequence of related offers to those individuals based on the tracked activities (i.e. the information is used to personalize the advertisements to be presented to the user)(col. 27, lines 45-59).

With respect to claim 11, Langseth teaches a first user preparing data characterizing a class of offers (col. 27, lines 45-59), passing the data characterizing the class of offers to a second user, and the second user preparing additional data characterizing the offer (col. 27, lines 45-59).

With respect to claim 12, Langseth further teaches that the selected offers is performed in a distributed manner in which separate computers access the shared storage (col. 27, lines 45-59).

With respect to claims 13-14, in addition to the limitations previously addressed in the rejection to claims 1, 15-16, Langseth further teaches prioritizing offers for particular individuals, and selecting offers according to their priorities (col. 17, lines 24-32).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Langseth.

With respect to claim 9, Langseth further teaches tracking activities of the individuals to whom the offers were presented (i.e. the subscriber information is stored such as the subscribed type of service)(col. 27, lines 45-59). With respect to reporting statistics related to the effectiveness of the plurality of offers. Official notice is taken that it is old and well known to conduct statistics on the effectiveness of advertisements presented to the user in order to better target the individual. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to have included reporting statistics related to the effectiveness of the plurality of offers in order to obtain the above mentioned advantage.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments filed 10/15/2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

7. With respect to the 101 rejection to claim 14, although the claim was amended to recite "a computerized system", the claim is still non-statutory because technology

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should be incorporated primarily in the body of the claims since the Examiner does not always give patentable weight to the preambles of the claims.

8. Applicant argues that Langseth doesn't teach a rule-based engine executing offer data processing rules, the data processing rules including an internal set of pre-defined rules governing overall operation of the rule-based engine, and the offer data processing rules being selected from the group consisting of prioritization rules, selection rules and time based rules. The Examiner agrees with Applicant that Langseth teaches that a person may define what information he would like delivered, when he would like it delivered, and how often he wants it delivered but After careful, reading the reference, the Examiner respectfully disagree with Applicant that Langseth doesn't teach using pre-defined internal rules to control the delivery of offers, thus allowing the offeror to effect control over the offer content delivered to the offeree, through which channel it is offered and when it is sent. In Langseth the first set of information is defined by the offeree like stated by applicant and agreed by the Examiner above but the second set of information or offers/advertisements itself are selected and determined by the affiliates as stated by Langseth on col. 27, lines 45-64 **"affiliate advertisements may be included in the service outputs. Affiliate advertisements may be advertisements about the affiliate or advertisements sold by the affiliate to a third party entity. For example, a newspaper may be an affiliate to enable its subscribers to subscribe to a news channel on the PIN. The newspaper may either run an advertisement in a service output for that newspaper or may sell a spot to a third party, such as a restaurant, hotel, etc. In**

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either event, the affiliate may select an advertisement and supply the advertisements to the PIN to be included in service output. The advertisement selected may also be personalized based on predetermined criteria including the subscriber information, the type of service or channel being run, the time of day, the time of year, and the like". As stated above in Langseth, the advertisements are control by the affiliates, the affiliates use pre-defined internal rules or criteria to determine what advertisements to present to the subscribers and the best time and delivery method to use to deliver the advertisements to the subscribers.

Point of contact

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Raquel Alvarez whose telephone number is (571)272-6715. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00-5:00.

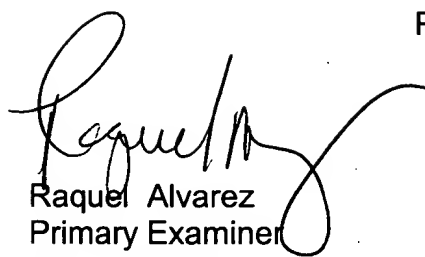
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Eric w. Stamber can be reached on (571)272-6724. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Raquel Alvarez', with a large, sweeping flourish extending to the right.

Raquel Alvarez
Primary Examiner
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R.A.

6/24/2005